Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1835. No. 770.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters on business relative to the paper must be post paid.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, Chatham county, on Tuesday the 26th of May, with the view of forming a new company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same, are requested to attend said meeting.

April 26th 68—

State of North-Carolina,

Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Martha Evans vs. *David Evans* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Duncan Rose, Clerk of our said Court, at office the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1834.

DUNCAN ROSE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv $3 00 65—

State of North-Carolina,

Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell vs. *Thomas Blackwell* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness, Duncan Rose, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1834.

DUNCAN ROSE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv 3 00 65—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. *Elizabeth Patton.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835

GEO. W. BRUCE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $5 00 67—3m

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Joel C. Pile, and others. Petition to sell lands.

ACCORDING to a decree made in this cause, I shall expose to sale, on Monday the 25th day of May, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough, a

TRACT OF LAND,

which belonged to Wm. Pile, dec'd., on the waters of Stoney Creek, supposed to contain about 240 acres, on a credit of nine and 12 months.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 25. 64—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Elizabeth Kirkland, and others. Petition to sell land.

IN pursuance of a decree made in this cause, I shall offer for sale, on Monday the 25th day of May next, before the court house door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, the

TRACT OF LAND

containing one hundred and eighty-nine acres, on the waters of New Hope, joining the lands of James Freeland and others, as mentioned in the petition

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 25. 64—

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES, and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 20. 68—

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

A general assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next, when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention: and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A B, do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts, which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: *Provided*, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; *Provided*, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:" That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835

Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

T. J. BARROW & Co.

No. 88,

WATER STREET, NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6. 59—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

NOTICE.

MY JACK will stand the ensuing season at Crain & Smith's Mill, a mile and a half west of the town of Hillsborough. He is a fine stout young Jack of the Spanish stock, six years old. All those wishing to raise mules will do well to give him a call.

Terms, five dollars and twenty-five cents for the season; if paid out of the season six dollars—and seven to ensure. The season will commence the 1st of April and end the 1st of August.

J. S. SMITH.

March 25 64—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT,

Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark,

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this quarter of the world, was got by American Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot by old Sir Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark his great grand dam by imported Clockfast, (half brother to imported Medley;) his g. g. grand dam Col. Burwell's Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of imported Jenny Dismal;) his g. g. g. grand dam, Col Burwell's famous mare Camilla, by imported Fearnought; his g. g. g. g. grand dam Col Burd's imported Calista, by Forester—Crab—Hobgoblin—Bajazet's dam by Whitmore—Leedes—Barb mare.

Gentlemen possessing and reading the horse books of this country and England, are requested to examine them diligently for themselves; but for those not having the means of acquiring the same information, I beg to be permitted to state, that a better pedigree cannot exist. If blood consists in a near consanguinity to a strain of horses most remarkable for all the high and desirable qualities in the zoology of horses, a simple relation of facts will establish Eclipse Lightfoot as equal to any horse upon earth. And what are the facts? I begin with those most recent, and nearest home. He himself has been twice sold in less than six months; first time for $7,000—second time for $10,000. His full brother, Shark, still more recently, for $15 000. His full sister, the present Black Maria, is held by her owner at 8 or $10 000. Eclipse who is the sire of Eclipse Lightfoot, is the first horse that ever sold for $10,000, in America. And a year or two ago, at 20 years old, he again sold for about the same sum. He ran until he was nine years old—all his races four mile heats—and was taken off the turf sound as a nut. He was never beaten; and to use the language of one of his strongest opponents at one time, "He challenged the world—he beat the world—he won a world of money—and he is a *world's wonder.*"

Lady Lightfoot, dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran at all distances and at all places, until she was 11 years old. She was beaten but seldom—once by Beggar Girl, 2 mile heats, when she was prepared and run down for 4 miles; once by the great *lusus naturæ* Hermaphrodite, whom she beat twice, (all 4 mile heats.) She was twice beaten by the invincible Eclipse; which is to pluck the laurel from one side of the diadem to place it the more gracefully on the other.—And she was beaten at 11 years old, by Betsy Richards; but it was evident her day had passed, and she would then have been, where she so gloriously died, among the first matrons of the age. In 1815, then 3 years old, she won all her stakes, and was carried to Charleston, S. C. by Gen Wynn, where she won in three consecutive days, at 2, 3 and 4 mile heats, all the money run for in the week, beating the best horses of the day. Among them the famous Lottery, (dam of Kosciusko, Saxe Weimer and Crusader;) the famous Transport, (dam of Bertand, jr. and Little Venus;) the famous Merino Ewe, (dam of Phillis and Gohanna;) and others: a feat never before or since performed by any horse. She won innumerable races, but most remarkable, 7 Jockey Club Purses, at 10 years old!!!

Old Black Maria, by imported Shark, grand dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran until she was 14 years old; acquired for herself and posterity an imperishable fame—won a number of races—lost a few in the down-hill of life, and was only rivalled by her next kin.

Imported Shark, (great grand sire of Eclipse Lightfoot,) was got by Marske, the sire of the great Eclipse, in England; and is, of course, his half brother, and the great grand son of Childers. To these two horses he has been frequently compared as next; but by the fairest reasoning in the world he must be at least their equal. He ran more races—won more money—was only beaten by two horses, and that readily accounted for. Dorimont (sire of Gabriel,) beat him, evidently by the difference of weight given him for the year. Shark beat him, when aged, and both carried the same weight. Pretender, (his half brother,) by Marske, beat him, from a slight defect in the heels,—a disease very common. A notice, in the racing calendar for 1787, (I think,) says he won upwards of 22,000 guineas (about $100,000;) and it is said, by high authority, that 10,000 guineas were offered for him, as he left the New-Market Course for the last time.

If beauty, action, speed, bottom, durability to last upon the turf, and longevity are the grand desiderata to breeders, no strain of horses possesses it in a more pre-eminent degree. These are the qualities—this the blood of Eclipse Lightfoot; not to be detracted from by a full and still further extention, too lengthy for publication. He has been twice purchased out of a training stable, in which he was at the head, and by well approved judges; and for general and immediate benefit has been put to stand. Over this, the horse could have no possible control; but it is a just cause to inveigh against his unkind owners, for depriving him the chance by his *might* and *strength*, or sustaining side by side with his closest kin, their growing fame. If my life rested upon it, I would take him for all distances, sooner than any horse upon earth, not more tried; and as a stallion, second to none.

He is now at his harem, in Mecklenburg, Va. five miles south of Boydton, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, where he will be let to mares at $60 the season. Any gentleman putting five mares or becoming responsible for them, will be charged $50 each—$1 to the groom in every instance. Great liberality will be exercised in putting first rate mares (runners themselves or producing runners.) Mares missing this season, will be put next gratis. Every preparation has been made for keeping mares, and all care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Mares fed at 25 cents per day. Those with colts at their side, will be fed, unless positively prohibited. Mares from a distance, in foal, had better be sent before foaling. The season will expire on the 1st of July.

JOHN G. GOODE.

March 26. 65—6w

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Gennesee Farmer.

RAINY DAYS.

How much time is thrown away by some farmers when the weather will not permit them to work out doors. And how well this time might be improved! There are many days and hours of wet weather in a year in which it is impossible to do any work on the farm, and when these are lost as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance, they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money" as my grandfather used to say; and further, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Now if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to economy in time, to those hours and half days when the rain drives under cover.

Well how are the hours to be best improved? I will tell you, my brother farmers. Get yourselves a set of Carpenter's Tools, and make a work bench, and if you can plane a board and drive a nail, you will find enough to occupy all your spare time.

The tools will cost but five or six dollars—such as are most necessary, and then you will be able to keep all your out buildings, and many of your farming implements in good repair. If your barn or stable doors break down mend it immediately the first rainy day. If a board is loose, put a nail in it or replace it. If you want any plain useful kitchen furniture, such as a pine table, benches, &c. take those occasions. But it is unnecessary to multiply the things that might be repaired in such times. Every farmer that looks around him (if he is not in the habit of so doing) will find the wood work on his place lamentably out of repair.

Besides every farmer should accustom himself to the use of tools. When he wants a small job done, it wastes as much time often as it is worth, to go several miles for a carpenter. I know some farmers who have not a hatchett, drawing knife, augur, plane or work bench about their place. The consequence is, their jobs and repairs generally go undone, and they have nothing to do half their time in rainy weather. Is this economy? Yet such men will carry their grain five miles further to a market where they can get two cents more on a bushel.

POOR RICHARD.

Superiority of Cotton over Linen as Clothing.

The properties of cotton strongly recommend it for clothing, espeially in comparison with linen, both in hot and cold countries. Linen has, indeed, in some respects, the advantage; it forms a smooth, firm, and beautiful cloth, and is very agreeable to wear in temperate climates; but it is less comfortable than cotton, and less conducive to health, either in hot or in cold. Cotton, being a bad conductor of heat, as compared with linen, preserves the body at a more equable temperature. The functions of the skin, through the medium of perspiration, are the great means of maintaining the body at an equable temperature amidst the vicissitudes of the atmosphere. But linen, like all good conductors of heat, freely condenses the vapour of perspiration, and accumulates moisture upon the skin: the wetted linen becomes cold, chills the body, and checks perspiration—thus not only producing discomfort, but endangering health. Calico, on the other hand, like all bad conductors of heat, condenses little of the perspiration, but allows it to pass off in the form of vapour. Moreover when the perspiration is so copious as to accumulate moisture, calico will absorb a greater quantity of that moisture than linen. It has, therefore, a double advantage—it accumulates less moisture, and absorbs more.

From the above considerations it is evident, that in cold climates, or in the nocturnal cold of tropical climates, cotton clothing is much better calculated to preserve the warmth of the body than linen. In hot climates, also, it is more conducive to health and comfort, by admitting of freer perspiration.

THE CINCINNATI ÆRONAUT.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th ult. contains an account from Mr. Clayton (who made a balloon ascension from that city on the 8th) of his ærial excursion. He took his departure from the amphitheatre at five o'clock P. M. The wind at first carried him a south east direction. He rose he said to the altitude of two and a half miles, as indicated by his barometer. He passed over Little Miami river, keeping the Ohio river a little at his right. A little before six he passed over Batavia. He says he experienced no disagreeable sensation; but has no doubt that at an altitude of three and a half or four miles, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, a difficulty in breathing and a swelling in the head, is experienced. At twenty-five minutes after six he had a view of the setting sun; thirty minutes after six he passed over Williamsburg; at seven o'clock over Georgetown; a little before eight, over West Union. The wind now changed a little to the south. At about nine o'clock, he passed a little to the left of Portsmouth, was enabled to see, by the light of the moom, Sciota river, and the different places over which he passed. A little beyond Portsmouth he had a fine view of the iron forges and furnaces, whose fires illuminated the atmosphere for a number of miles. Soon after this he was carried due east and immediately over Concord; next he was carried east northeast, which brought him at eleven o'clock nearly up to Gallipolis, a little below which he crossed the Ohio river. He next passed into a more southerly current which brought him over the furnaces of the Kanawha salt works, and in sight of the fork formed by Ganly and New Rivers. Soon after this he approached the earth, and finding his ballast was nearly exhausted, prepared for a descent; he threw his anchor over, which caught in a tree, but finding contrary to his "first impressions" that he was over a dense forest, he cut the cable, and again ascended to his former altitude. It now being very cold, he says he wrapt himself comfortable, laid down in the bottom of the car, and in that situation dropt to sleep. He was awakened at last by his car striking. He landed at half after two o'clock, in safety on a mountain 3000 feet above the level of the sea, (according to his barometer,) called Stinson's Knob, in Monroe county, Virginia, from 350 to 400 miles from Cincinnati. A pretty good distance to be travelled in nine and a half hours! Of really intrepid Æronauts Clayton surely bears the palm! Durant himself has been outdone.

Extraordinary Performance.—The purse of $1000 offered by Mr. J. C. Stevens to any one who should succeed in going ten miles on foot, within the hour, was yesterday gained, *eleven seconds* within the time, over the Union course, L. I., by a Connecticut man, named Henry Stannard, a farmer of Killingworth. Two others, as we learn from the Courier, went the 10 miles, one a Prussian, named George W. Glauer, who did the distance in 60¾ minutes—and the other an Irishman named Mahoney, who did it in 61¾ minutes.

There were at starting nine competitors, whose names and deeds are thus set forth in the Courier:

	MILES.									
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Stannard,	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Glauer,	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
Mahoney,	1	1	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
Downes,	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	2 gave in		
McGargy,	6	7	7	7	5 gave in.					
Wall,	4	5	4	4 gave in.						
Sutton,	8	8	6	6 gave in.						
Mallaro,	9	9	8	8 fell and gave in.						
Vermillye,	7	6	gave in.							

The winner did not show much fatigue, and was seen soon after riding about the Course.

The other two who went the ten miles received $200 each.

The Courier gives this statement of the time in which each mile was done by the winner:

	Min.	Sec.
1st mile.	5	36
2d "	5	45
3d "	5	58
4th "	6	29
5th "	6	2
6th "	6	3
7th "	6	1
8th "	6	3
9th "	5	57
10th "	5	54
	59	48

It is said that the course is six feet over a mile, making sixty feet more than the ten miles, in the distance run.

Now 60 feet being the 88th part of a mile, it would allow (taking the time of the last mile) four seconds, which is to be deducted, making the distance therefore in 59m. 54s.

The speed of the runners will be best estimated perhaps by stating that Stannard was accompanied the whole distance by Mr. Stevens on horseback, and that the horse was all the time on a fast canter.

There were not less than 30 to 40,000 persons present on the course, and a very large sum of money changed hands, the excitement at the Foot Race having been nearly as great as at the memorable race between Sir Henry and Eclipse.

Another Matthias.—Mr. E. Page, a gentleman who spent some time in Philadelphia this winter, preaching the approaching destruction of the world and alleging his own divinity, has left this city in despair, and proceeded to New York. Notwithstanding the ignorance of Pennsylvania, at which some of the New York editors are so fond of sneering, he was unable to gain converts here, and departed to sow the seed of imposture and delusion in a more genial soil. From one of the New York papers, we learn that he has already succeeded in winning followers in New-York. The imperial city appears to have a peculiar partiality for madmen and impostors, and with her two prophets, Matthias and Page, she will probably be enabled to boast more madmen and fanatics than any city in the world.

Page is a handsome well dressed man, polite and elegant in his manners, and in general conversation lucid and intelligent. He has had a good, we believe a classical education, and was for some time a lieutenant in the British Navy. He is possessed of considerable property, which he is rapidly dissipating in incoherent and raving publications, explanatory of his doctrines and his claims. Among the proofs adduced by him of his divine mission, is the assertion that he has squared the circle. He defies any person to disprove that he has accomplished this feat. He alleges that the world will be destroyed and reformed in a year from this time, when he will assume his rightful dominion over it, and all men will acknowledge his title of "Emperor of the World." *Phil. Gaz.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Louis Constant, a seaman, a native of New Orleans, now in the Surgical department of the Baltimore infirmary, attached to the University of Maryland, has lately returned from the Fejee Islands, where he was taken prisoner, adopted into their nation and detained nearly a year. His certificate of naturalization is indellibly inscribed on his person, in the form of an *endorsement*, which the natives of these Islands, in a peculiar and fanciful manner, kindly impress on those favored aliens who are destined to enjoy the *piquant* privileges and *marked* honors of their luxurious and refined society. He represents this exuberant operation of *tattooing* as requiring only four hours for its completion. He was laid prostrate on his face, while two natives, (one on each side,) armed with a mallet and an iron chissel, terminating in several sharp teeth, kept time and tune in an eloquent and impressive *duetto*. During this process he was not always able to resist the temptation to throw in a few *notes* by way of *chorus*. These *dorsal hieroglyphics* show much talent both in coloring and in execution. He represents, that in 1832, the Spanish brig Marguerita, with a crew of twenty men, anchored within the reef, near these islands, to trade for turtle shell and *beche de mar*. The Captain of which violated his promise by refusing to give the natives the powder and muskets in return for the aricles received. When demanded of him, he laconically told them to "come and take them." They surrounded the brig by night, with fifty war canoes—threw themselves on the deck, and with clubs, instantly killed the captain and fourteen men. Louis and four others concealed themselves in the vessel. The natives took the dead bodies of the captain and seamen, and the cargo on shore—and set fire to the vessel. Constant and his companions thus driven from their biding places, plunged into the sea, swam ashore, and were made prisoners. They were then conducted to the banquet, at which the limbs of the Spanish Captain and their companions were served up, and invited to partake of the horrid repast. Two of the number refused the invitation and were murdered on the spot. Louis and two of his companions purchased their lives by joining in the orgies of cannibalism. After a tedious sojourn with this people, an American vessel, bound to Otaheite, touched here. Louis solicited the honor of being sent to the luxurious court of Otaheite as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty of Fejee. This, his proposal, under a promise of speedily returning, was rendered more acceptable to his majesty by the *aroma* of a gallon of N. England Rum, and the glitter of a few trinkets, obtained from the American Captain, who also kindly offered to furnish the Envoy with his whole *outfit* and a *gallant* ship to convey him to the destined theatre of his *brief* but successful diplomatic career—successful for himself. Hence he returned to America.

The Far West.—The "Star of Empire" makes rapid progress in its occidental journey. Every day we hear of new settlements, nearer and nearer still, to the Rocky Mountains, or new accounts of the rapid increase in wealth, enterprise, population and activity, of those already founded. It is probable that but a few years will elapse before the flag of the United States will wave above whole fleets of sloops and schooners, bearing the produce of American industry and skill from port to port along the banks of the Columbia River, just as we now see it on the Hudson. The following paragraph from the Arkansas Advocate, shows the flowing of the current.

We are gratified in observing the rapid advancement and growing importance of this Territory.—Lands are increasing in value, and a tide of emigration is pouring in upon us, bidding fair to entitle us soon to the rank of a State. The unfavorable impressions which our brethren of the States have entertained concerning the country and its inhabitants are rapidly wearing away; and the great resources of the Territory are becoming known. It is certain that there is not a State or Territory in our whole land which can compete with Arkansas, in the extent and value of its mineral productions. Zinc is abundant in many parts of it—Cobalt is found at the Hot Springs—and there is no doubt that Gold is to be found in the mountainous regions of the Territory. Tin will probably become the most valuable mineral export—of which there is a mine on the Cossitot. It is a metal which is found in but few places, and will be much more valuable than a mine of gold or silver.

Barbarous Punishment.—A correspondent of an English Journal, who probably is not overstocked with the milk of human kindness, but who rejoices in the miseries of his fellow men, has been racking his brains to devise an adequate mode of punishment for culprits—as the tread mill, solitary confinement, &c do not seem to be sufficiently effective. He has finally hit upon an ingenious but inhuman mode—and recommends that they be sentenced "to be dressed as a lady of fashion." And he thus correctly describes the dreadful nature of the punishment:

"Methinks I hear the culprit thank his stars for the mercy, until he has gone through the ordeal: it runs thus—the body to be laced in four inches smaller than the natural size, with steel, whalebone, and cotton: let him eat a hearty diner, then add a pair of shoes particularly narrow across the foot, and a little too short to make them look small; then let the roots of the hair be drawn up by a French hair dresser, and if you wish to give additional torture, put in a quantity of combs, hairpins, &c., expose his shoulders to the air, and then make him dance for an hour or two, not forgetting to have a pressure on the chest bone from a broad topped steel busk, and when he is well heated with exercise and indigestion, ask him if he would not rather submit to the treadmill."

A Bitter Pill for Doctors.—In Buffalo, New-York, Mr. Fuller obtained in the circuit court, a verdict of $1000 against Drs Hoyt & Wallace, for malpractice, injuring both arms by bad bleeding.

The private fortune of Louis Phillippe, King of the French, is said to amount to twenty-five millions of dollars.

Cold winters done over!—A German Professor Strave, has published a pamphlet to prove there will not be any severe winter for the next 100 years!

Imprisonment for debt in England.—A bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt has been introduced into the British House of Commons, and after debate passed to a second reading.

It is stated on the authority of intelligent medical gentlemen, that, in the large towns of Ireland, at least 75 per cent. of the infirm poor die through destitution, either by gradual wasting of nature, or by the ravages of epidemics to which destitution renders them liable.

Patent Horse Shoes.—It is stated in the New York Evening Star, that a Mr. Burden, of Troy, in that state, has invented a machine which turns out *thirty horse shoes in a minute*, all curved, regulated and uniform!

It is proposed in New York to fit out a fast sailing ship of about 300 tons burthen, to accommodate a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and make a voyage to the Mediterranean. The ship will be commanded by an officer in the Navy, will carry no merchandize, and will proceed to the coasts of Italy, Africa, and Asia, in the Mediterranean, stopping at various ports long enough to enable the party to visit Florence, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Jerusalem and Damascus, and other towns in Asia, ascend the Nile as far as the Pyramids, and if the season be not too far advanced, touch at Athens and accomplish the whole tour so as to be back in New York in the Autumn. A pleasanter mode of killing the enemy during the hot days between May and October, could not be devised.

Singular Earthquake.—A singular earthquake was lately experienced at Reedstown, Union District. It had been felt for ten successive days at that place nine in the immediate vicinity. The shocks were such as to shake the goods out of the shelves in the stores, and were accompanied by a rumbling explosion like the "voice of muffled thunder." The families residing had all removed excepting one. The shocks were not felt, nor the noise heard for more than three or four miles, but within that distance were very perceptible. *Southern Baptist.*

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

The National Intelligencer of the 2nd instant says—

"Official information received here corroborates the private accounts, which lead us to apprehend that the misunderstanding between the Governments of Ohio and Michigan will yet lead to bloodshed; a result earnestly to be deprecated, and should it occur, deeply to be deplored."

The following statement from the Urbanna record, will afford some idea of the state of the controversy:

"Since our last publication, news of an unpleasant character has reached us from the Northern boundary, which has somewhat changed the feature of affairs. A letter dated "Maumee, April 11," is published in the Columbus Hemisphere, in which the writer states that on the 8th instant at a late hour, between twelve and three o'clock "a posse, attended by the sheriff of Monroe, went to Toledo, broke open the house of Major Stickney, in his absence, and after abusing the family and using the females quite rudely, succeeded in taking and carrying away Mr. Goodsell, and at the same time broke open the office of Mr. McKay, seized him and made their way to Monroe." The letter also states that an armed force from the territory was "prowling about the srreets of Toledo, taking some of the citizens and threatening others"—that "a number of Toledoans had been indicted by the Michigan authorities for accepting office under Ohio"—and that "excitement was indeed high." As the letter was written during the high state of excitement, some allowance must be made for exaggeration."

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, May 6.

The packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, arrived below last evening, bringing Paris papers to the 9th ult. having sailed from Havre on the 11th ult.

The American Indemnity bill had been brought up in the Chamber of Deputies, and caused considerable discussion, but no vote had yet been taken upon it.—So informs a passenger who left Paris on the 10th.

The British ministry had been a second time defeated on the Irish Tithe Question, and a postscript to Galignani's Messenger of the 9th April says: "A telegraphic despatch announces that the English ministry have resigned."

Accounts from Alexandria state that Ibraham Pasha had arrived at Cairo, where he was well received by his father, who has named him Lieutenant-General for the Government of Egypt in case of absence or decease. He may therefore henceforward be considered as Co regent.

Accounts from Cairo of the 16th February announce the capture of Moka and Aden.

An Antwerp Journal mentions, as an almost unexampled occurrence in Belgium, that many of the country people in the environs of Tirlemont, had arrived at that port, and freighted a vessel to convey them to America. They amount to about 80.

A letter from Bayonne of the 10th March says:—"The moment is arriving when the Carlists will have to measure their strength with the Queen's troops, and as the latter will be commanded in person by Gen. Mina, whose health is re established, the shock will be terrible. The general has at his command, including the reinforcements which have arrived, 27,000 men."

Death of Prince Augustus of Portugal.

The English papers of the 6th April, which we just receive, contain the following important intelligence:

Prince Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon de Leuchtenberg, consort of the Queen of Portugal, died suddenly on the 28th of March.

The son of Beauharnois fell under an attack of Quinsey in all the vigor of youth—five days before, the grace and agility which he displayed when accompanying his young Queen to a horse race, were the subject of general admiration.

This unfortunate event came like a clap of thunder on the Portuguese nation, who already felt a sincere attachment to the young Prince who had devoted his heart and his life to the new country which had adopted him for two months past.

A part of the people refuse to give credence to so sudden a death, and many persons seem to give faith to suspicions of poison.

The Queen is sincerely pitied, who at 16 years of age finds herself the widow of a man whom she had selected as her husband, in spite of the difficulties thrown in the way of her union by foreign courts.

Portugal is still quiet, but this event may sow seeds of internal dissensions. The dignity of commander-in-chief, which had just been conferred on the Duke de Leuchtenberg, has been given to the Duke of Tercera, who is very popular among the military.

The debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the Indemnity Bill, do not disclose any new facts relating to the subject, and only show an earnest desire on the part of Ministers and the friends of the bill for its early passage. It is more than probable that the next French packet will bring an account of its passage by a handsome majority. *Poulson.*

The news of the adjournment of Congress was received in Paris by the way of London, on the 8th April. After noticing the unanimous vote on Mr. Adams' resolution, the discharging of the committee of foreign affairs from any further consideration of the French question, and the rejection, by the Senate, of the three million appropriation, the *Journal du Commerce* remarks, "All this shows that the United States wishes to remain on the defensive; but that she so little fears hostilities that her legislature has separated without, as a measure of precaution, the funds necessary in case of a rupture."

The Washington Globe of the 7th instant says—Our private information from France is, that the Packet which was to leave on the 16th of April, will bring with it the good tidings of the passage of the law providing for the indemnity.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, May 15.

Appointments by the President.

William T. Barry to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Amos Kendall to be Post Master General.

J. C Picket to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Michael Mahon to be Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

Department of State, May 1st, 1835.

On Thursday next, the 21st instant, elections will be held in the several counties of this state, for the election of delegates to the Convention to be held at Raleigh on the first Thursday of June next. Each county is to elect two delegates. The following, as far as we have been informed, is a correct list of the candidates in this county.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin
Hon. Frederick Nash
Dr. Wm. Montgomery
Dr. James S. Smith
James Mebane, esq.
Michael Holt, esq.
Col. Cadwallader Jones
Col. Herbert Sims
Gen. Joseph Allison
Rev. Alexander Albright.

For the Recorder.

At a Drill Muster at David Mebane's, esq. on the 2d inst. a large and respectable number of the citizens of Orange were assembled. After the military duties were over, a meeting was called for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be voted for on Thursday the 21st instant as delegates to represent the county of Orange in the approaching Convention. Dr. James A. Craig was called to the chair, and Samuel N. Tate appointed secretary.

On motion the following persons were nominated:

Dr. William Montgomery,
Dr. James S. Smith,
James Mebane, esq.

Geo. Allison rose and declared that he would not vote for any man who would not go against the fixed salaries of the Judges of our courts of law, and also against any alteration of the 32d article of the Constitution; and concluded with calling upon Dr. Montgomery, who was present, for his sentiments on these points.

Dr. Montgomery then rose and spoke at considerable length, concurring in the opinions expressed by Gen. Allison.

Capt. Benjamin Hurdle moved that Gen. Joseph Allison be added to the nomination.

Col. Stockard offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will support no man who will not make known his sentiments as regards the 32d article of the old Constitution, and the stated salaries of the judges of our courts of law.

Resolved, That we will support no man who will not make known his sentiments through the Hillsborough Recorder, or in some other public way.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES A. CRAIG, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL N. TATE, *Sec'ry.*

At a meeting held at Bethmont Academy for the purpose of recommending two suitable candidates to represent this county as delegates in the State Convention, after taking the sense of those present,

Dr. William Montgomery and
James Mebane, esq.

were unanimously recommended.

R. C. POE, *Chairman.*
JAMES MORROW, *Sec'ry.*

Chapel Hill, May 2, 1835.

A meeting of the citizens of this village and persons from the neighborhood was held at the village chapel this afternoon, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this county as delegates in the approaching State Convention, when Jesse Neville, esq. was called to the chair, and James Read appointed secretary.

On motion it was resolved that this meeting proceed to nominate by ballot; which being done, the following was the result:

For Cadwallader Jones	16
Michael Holt	12
Thomas Ruffin	9
James Mebane	5

After which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we will give our support to Cadwallader Jones and Michael Holt, whom we have this day nominated as delegates to the convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder be requested to give them publicity.

JESSE NEVILLE, *Chairman.*
JAMES READ, *Secry.*

A meeting was held at John Newlin's, on Saturday the 9th inst. for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as delegates to represent this county in a State Convention.

On motion of Isaac Holt, esq. the following persons were nominated as candidates:

Dr. William Montgomery,
Michael Holt, esq.
Col. Herbert Sims.

Col. John Stockard submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas his excellency the Governor has, in conformity with an act of the General Assembly, issued writs of election for the purpose of electing delegates to a Convention, whose province it will be to change very materially the fundamental law of our state; and whereas discretionary power is by said act given to said Convention which, if carried out to the full extent, will deeply effect the interest of this state; therefore

Be it resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the candidates for a seat in the Convention for this county, be requested in some public way to make known to the people their sentiments on all those proposed discretionary amendments, at least so far as respects bienniel sessions, fixing the salaries of the judges, striking out the 32d article of the old Constitution, doing away the borough representation, and giving the election of Governor to the people.

WM. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*
JOHN THOMPSON, *Sec'ry.*

A large and respectable meeting was held at Harris Wilkerson's on the 9th inst. for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as delegates, to be voted for at the election to be held for the county of Orange on the 21st instant, to elect two delegates to the Convention to be held at Raleigh to revise the Constitution of this state. James R. Patterson was called to the chair, and William J. Duke appointed secretary.

On motion of Harris Wilkerson, esq. it was unanimously resolved that

Col. Herbert Sims and
Dr. William Montgomery

be nominated by this meeting as delegates to said Convention for the county of Orange.

Resolved further, That the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder be requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. R. PATTERSON, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM J. DUKE, *Sec'ry.*

R[illegible], May 4, 1835.

MR. HEARTT:—As I have consented to serve as a delegate in the approaching Convention, to meet at Raleigh on the first Thursday in next month, provided I should be selected by the voters of Orange county, I beg your permission to present them my views through the Recorder, relative to some of the most prominent discretionary matters that will call for the action of said Convention.

1st. I consider the election of Governor by the vote of the people more in accordance with our republican principles, and should yield it my support.

2d. I should approve of a change from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature, because I deem so much legislation not only unnecessarily expensive, but also creative of difficulty in the common people keeping pace with the laws.

3d. I should strenuously oppose any alteration in the 32d article of the Constitution that would favor the introduction of Roman Catholicism into this state; on this point, fellow citizens, I presume we cannot be too cautious.

4th. I should be for future amendments to the Constitution being made by the people, (not the Legislature,) in a way somewhat similar to the present procedure.

5th. I should be for bringing the question on the adoption or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the Convention, directly before the people, and not their representatives.

These are my views of what I conceive to be some of the leading discretionary topics that will require the action of the Convention. Should you select me as one of your delegates, my best efforts shall be put forth in your service; but should you deem others better qualified, I expect to submit to your decision without complaint.

Yours, &c.
ALEX. ALBRIGHT.

Albrights, May 7, 1835.

MR. HEARTT:—Having been called on by a large and respectable portion of the people of this county to permit my name to be run at the election soon to take place for delegates to the Convention to meet in Raleigh on the first Thursday in June next, I have yielded to their wishes; and happening to be present at a meeting on the subject, held at David Mebane's, esq. in the Hawfields on Saturday last, I was called on to express my views publicly upon the 6th proposition in the original bill, a proposition to amend the 32d article of the present Constitution; the object is, doubtless, to strike it out altogether. It is in these words:

"Art. 32. That no person who shall deny the being of a God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom of the state, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state."

I am opposed to striking out or altering this article of the old Constitution. All our fundamental as well as our common law is (as it should be) based upon the principles of morality as taught in the Old and New Testament; and he who sets at naught the truths therein contained, and worships Mahomed, or a golden, a silver, a brass, or any other sort of a god that he may be able to purchase, or believes in the remission of sins by any other authority than that contained in the Holy Scriptures, never shall, by my vote, hold office in our government. Our laws should protect all alike. I would be the last man to interfere with the consciences of any people. Let them if they choose, worship Mahomed, the Great Mogul, the sun, the moon or the stars, or a golden, a silver or a brass god, but I would not permit them to be rulers in our land.

I was also called on for my views upon the fifth proposition in the supplemental bill, which is in these words:

"To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

To this I am opposed. I never will sanction any provision in our Constitution that will prevent we the people, (who pay all the officers in the government out of our hard earnings,) from having the power, through our representatives in the Assembly, to reduce, regulate and fix, from time to time, the salaries and fees of all our public agents. A provision of that kind would be at war with all justice and equity, as well as our republican principles. We are willing to pay according to the service rendered. We may so alter our courts that the labor of the judges may be doubled, and we may increase their pay in proportion; should we then, if we should think proper to reduce their labor one half or more, not be at liberty to reduce their pay accordingly? Surely we must keep the power in our own hands; and I will not, if elected a delegate in the convention, sanction this proposition, or any other based upon such principles.

You will confer a favor by inserting the substance of the above in your paper.

Yours, with great regard and esteem,
W. MONTGOMERY.

To the Voters of Orange County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—As a portion of my fellow citizens have though proper to present my name to you to be voted for as a delegate to the Convention which is to assemble in Raleigh in June next, it would seem to be proper, and indeed it is due to you, that I should give you to understand what opinions I entertain on the most important matters which are to be submitted to the Convention for its consideration

I am, then, in favor of fixing the basis of representation in both branches of the Legislature on the principles set forth in the act of the last General Assembly.

I would fix the number of Senators at about forty, that is twenty-four less than at present. I would fix the number of Commoners at one hundred, being thirty five less than the present number. Reducing the number in both branches fifty nine members, which at three dollars a day would reduce the expenses of the Legislature 177 dollars a day.

I would assemble the Legislature but once in two years, and I would so arrange it that the session should only be about fifty days in length; which would produce a saving to the state of some thing like thirty thousand dollars a year, or one half of all the money raised by all the taxes levied on the people for the support of our state government; and I have no hesitation in saying that as many and better laws would be made in that time than are now made with annual sessions fifty-five days long, at an expense of upwards of forty thousand dollars a year to the state.

I am decidedly in favor of abolishing borough representation. I can see no reason why 70 votes in town should have as much influence in the legislature as 1200 have who chance to live in the country.

I am in favor of electing the Governor by the people.

I am in favor of providing for the removal of Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts by the Legislature, when they shall have become incompetent to the discharge of their duties.

I am in favor of providing for the impeachment of Judges for mal-practice, bribery, &c.

I am in favor of rendering the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts incompetent to accept any office, or to be elected to any office, whilst they hold that of Judge. We think we have seen men seek the office of Judge solely for the purpose of going round the state at the public expense, to electioneer for the office of Governor, Senator, &c.

I am opposed to meddling with the salaries of the Judges, but would leave it where it now is to be fixed by the Assembly as the public interest might require.

I am decidedly opposed to striking out the 32d section of the present Constitution, or to interfering with it in any manner.

I am in favor of pointing out a mode for future amendments to the Constitution by the people, not by the legislature.

I have here done, in as narrow a compas as I could, what I thought it my duty to do—It remains for you to do also what duty requires.

Respectfully, your humble servant
J. S. SMITH.

Hillsborough, May 14 1835.

WILMINGTON, May 6

DISTRESSING FIRE.

Our town was visited, on Saturday last, with a most distressing fire, which commenced about 10 o'clock A. M. at a ware-house at the south end of the town. The fire progressed with amazing rapidity, and in a short period communicated to the valuable Planing Machine and large quantities of lumber and naval stores, destroying property, in this section of its range, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars; thirty thousand of which is a loss, in active capital, to our enterprising fellow citizen Aaron Lazarus, esq. and the remainder to persons in New York—on none of which had any insurance been effected. In despite of the most zealous and active exertions of the citizens, the fire extended to and consumed the North Carolina Rice Mill, owned by the heirs of the late Wm. G. Beatty, esq. valued at fifteen thousand dollars, on which was an insurance of seven thousand. The fire was arrested on the north, with much difficulty, by the preservation of the dwelling house of Doyle O'Hanlon, esq. which was favored by the wind, which blew the smoke and flames in a westwardly direction, over the river. The origin of the fire has been satisfactorily ascertained; a spark from the chimney of the Planing Machine communicated to the roof of the ware-house, a distance of about fifty yards, and progressed to an uncontrolable flame before assistance could be had. In two hours from this period the ruin was completed. The losses sustained must, of course, be distressing, not only to the widow and orphans, but to the merchant who sees so large a portion of the fruits of his labors vanish thus suddenly away. The details of distress do not end with the losses enumerated: Mr. Lazarus had about 45 persons constantly employed, besides extra hands in considerable numbers, who are thus deprived of the means of subsistence.

Press.

Shocking Accident.—We learn that as the Northern stage was passing over Culpepper's Bridge, between Halifax and Louisburg, on Saturday last, on its route to this city, the feet of one of the horses got caught in a hole, which so alarmed the others that they started to run and upset the coach. Several of the passengers were seriously injured. One had his back broken, and it is said, cannot possibly survive; the driver also, we are informed, was in a dying state. Two or three of the horses were either killed or drowned. These are all the particulars we have been able to glean. *Ral. Reg.*

Cotton.—A number of large crops have come to market within the two or three weeks past, and have brought high prices—generally from 16½ to 16¾, but occasionally as high as 17 cents. Fine times for the planters, if they will exercise a little prudence, and not give too much for lands and negroes.

Fayetteville Obs.

Bishop Ives.—It may be interesting to the numerous friends of Bishop Ives, in this Diocese, to learn that, in consequence of the continued delicate state of his health, a sea voyage has been deemed expedient. He sailed for Liverpool, on the 17th ult. in the Packet ship North-America. We perceive that Dr. Delancy is a fellow passenger, also carried abroad by feeble health. *Ral. Register.*

Measles.—This distressing complaint is now so prevalent in this City, that there is hardly a family in which it has not made its appearance. The type of the disease however, is mild in its character, and so far as our knowledge extends, there has been but one death. *Ibid.*

It is stated in the Standard, that James M. Hutcheson, Esq. has declined the appointment, tendered him by the President, of Commissioner to superintend the erection of buildings, &c, for the Branch Mint.

Banking operations.—The stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear held a meeting at Wilmington, last week. A Dividend of *five per cent.* will be paid to the old stockholders, leaving a considerable surplus to go to the benefit of the joint corporators, as the subscribers for the new stock will now come into the concern. It is contemplated to open books for an increase of the Capital Stock.

The stockholders of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern went into an election of Directors on the 21st ult. John Snead, John Burgwyn, John P. Daves, M. E. Manly, George Wilson, Charles Slover and Wm. C. Hunter were chosen Directors; and the following appointments were subsequently made by the Board, viz: John Snead, *president;* John W. Guion, *cashier*, and John Coat, *teller.*

The legislature of Illinois have passed the bill for a rail road from lake Michigan to the Illinois river—length 115 miles—estimated cost $3,000,000.

Tornado.—A violent Tornado was experienced in Liberty county, Geo. on the 25th ult. Besides prostrating trees, it destroyed a cotton house and several negro houses on the plantation of Richard J. Arnold, killing six negroes, and wounding others.

DIED,

In this county, on the 13th inst. Mr. THOMAS BIRD, about 76 years of age, a soldier of the revolution.

In Person county, on Monday the 4th inst. Mrs. PRISCILLA NORFLEET, wife of Nathaniel Norfleet, in the 54th year of her age,—for many years a faithful and exemplary member of the Baptist Church.

Died, in Greenbush, N. Y. at the house of John Vanderzee, Getty Vanderzee, aged 84 years, widow of Teunis Vanderzee, and mother of S. T. Vanderzee, esq. of Troy.

The deceased was the last of four sisters, who together with a number of other ladies, assisted by an ensign, gallantly defended the Middle Fort at Schoharie during the revolutionary war. The place was surprised by a large number of British and Indians at a time when the troops and male inhabitants were sent to the Lower Fort, situated about 4 miles distant, which was expected to be attacked by the enemy. The females with their children repaired to the Fort for protection. It was then under the care of a Major, and Ensign Becker, who was then only 19 years old. The Major insisted on surrendering, but the young Ensign objected to such a course. The women joined the Ensign, and declared their determination to resist the approach of the enemy. They succeeded in confining the Major in the cellar, when they went to work and managed the guns with great bravery and skill. The enemy were kept at a distance, and prevented from taking the fort until a reinforcement arrived from the fort below, when the enemy were routed and the fort saved. The Major was broke for his cowardly conduct, and the gallant young Ensign immediately promoted to his place. The above incident will give some idea of the spirit that animated even our mothers during the critical period of the revolution. It was by such perseverance and bravery that our liberties were obtained

Troy Budget.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
15 Friday,	5 3	6 57	First, 5 5 25 aft'n
16 Saturday,	5 2	6 58	Full, 12 19 56 morn
17 Sunday,	5 2	6 58	Last, 19 5 21 morn
18 Monday,	5 1	6 59	New, 27 8 14 morn
19 Tuesday,	5 0	7 0	
20 Wednesday	5 59	7 1	
21 Thursday,	5 59	7 1	

THE subscriber has on hand a handsome assortment of Saddler's Materials, and will dispose of all kinds of work in the

SADDLING BUSINESS

at moderate prices, for Cash or credit.

WANTED,

A first rate JOURNEY MAN SADDLER, to whom good wages will be given.

Also TWO BOYS as APPRENTICES to the said business.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 14. 70—

Attention.

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th or Hillsborough Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on the second Saturday of June next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

*** *Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return.*

JEFF. HORNER, *Col.*

May 14 70—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1835.

Johnathan P. Sneed vs. *Neal H. Horton.* } Original Attachment. J. Webb summoned as Garnishee.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendent, Neal H. Horton, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said Horton to appear, and reply and plead, at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of May next, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 25 67 6w

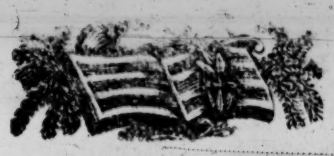
THE HIGH BRED

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 [illegible]



From the Saturday Evening Visiter.

'TIS WHISKEY.

What's that which makes your life a curse,
And makes your cares grow worse and worse,
And ever draining of your purse?
'Tis Whiskey.

What's that which makes your nose so red,
And often makes you keep your bed,
And gives you pains about your head?
'Tis Whiskey.

What makes you in the gutter lie?
Before your time what makes you die,
To make your wife and children cry?
'Tis Whiskey.

What's that which often throws you down,
And makes you laugh'd at by all the town,
And makes your friends upon you frown?
'Tis Whiskey.

What's that which makes your house distress'd,
And makes your tender wife oppress'd?
With rags you see your children dress'd?—
'Tis Whiskey.

What's that which makes your joys depart—
And strikes a dagger to your heart,
Eternal ruin to impart?
'Tis Whiskey.

AN INSTRUCTIVE TALE.

We have seldom heard a tale of human life more instructive than that which we are about to relate. We heard the substance of it related by a friend, and have taken the liberty to throw it into its present shape, and lay it before our readers. It is a fine illustration of what Franklin so much insisted on, that industry and temperance are almost certain to lead to independence and comfort.

Thomas P——, at the age of eighteen, was by the death of his master turned loose upon the world to gain a livelihood as a shoemaker. He shouldered his kit and went from house to house, making the farmers' leather or mending their children's shoes. At length a good old man, pleased with Tom's industry and steady habits, offered him a small building as a shop. Here Tom applied himself to work with persevering industry and unturning ardor. Earlier that the sun he was whistling over his work, and his hammer sung often was heard till the "noon of night." He thus gained a good reputation, and some of this world's goods. He soon married a virtuous female—one whose kind disposition added new joys to his existence, and whose busy neatness rendered pleasant and comfortable their little tenement. The time passed smoothly on—they were blessed with three smiling pledges of their affection, and in a few years Tom was the possessor of a neat little cottage and a piece of land. This they handsomely improved, and it was evidently the abode of plenty and felicity. But now Tom began to relax from his strict habits, and would occasionally walk down to a tavern in the neighborhood. This soon became a habit; and the habit imperceptibly grew upon him; he became a constant lounger about the tavern, and extremely dissipated. The inevitable consequences soon followed; he got in debt, and his creditors soon stripped him of all he had. His poor wife used all the arts of persuasion to reclaim him, and she could not think of using him harshly, for she loved him even in his degradation. Many an earnest petition did she proffer to Heaven for his reformation, and often did she endeavor to work upon his parental feelings. He often promised to reform, and was at last induced to stay from a tavern three days together; and his solicitous companion began to cherish hopes of returning happiness. But he could endure no longer. "Betsy," said he as he arose from his work, "give me the decanter." These words pierced her heart, and seemed to sound the knell of all her cherished hopes; but she could not disobey him. He went to the tavern, and after some persuasion induced the landlord to fill the decanter; he returned, and placed it in the window immediately before him; for, said he, I can face my enemy.

With a resolution fixed upon overcoming his pernicious habits, he went earnestly to work—always having the decanter before him, he never touched it. Again he began to thrive—and in a few years he was once more the owner of his former delightful residence. His children grew up, and are now respectable members of society. Old age came upon Tom, but he always kept the decanter in the window where he first put it: and often when his head was silvered over with age, he would refer to his decanter and laugh at its singular effect; and he never permitted it to be removed from that window while he lived, nor was it until he had been consigned to his narrow house.

From the Newburyport Herald.

KEEP YOURSELVES UPRIGHT.

Dr. Franklin was an excellent swimmer, as well as a sound, practical philosopher, and committed to writing many excellent rules for the government of ourselves on almost all imaginable occasions. One of the rules which he enjoined upon all persons who might suddenly fall into deep water and be in danger of drowning, was that they should be careful to keep themselves in an *upright* position, with their face thrown a little back, because in that position they would be buoyed up so that they might easily keep their head out of water for a considerable time.

This advice of the doctor's is, like every thing which came from him, full of sound sense, because it is based upon philosophical principles; but there are other persons to whom the advice is not less applicable than those who are in danger of a watery grave. Every individual of the human family feels himself tossed about upon the tempestuous ocean of life, from the moment he is first able to "take an observation," and not a day passes that we do not all of us see the importance of observing the doctor's rule of keeping ourselves upright. Many a man have we seen buffeting the waves of misfortune, and striving with all his might to keep his head above water, yet failing to do so, goes down to the very bottom. Though he could not tell why he was unable to keep his face above water, we could easily perceive the reason; he did not understand the importance of preserving his perpendicularity, but would stoop to catch at straws, that after all had no power to save him.

We would advise every young man, on launching into the world, to form a resolution that, come what may, he will never swerve from an upright position; those who will at all times adhere to this rule, we venture to say, will pass down the stream of life, if not calmly and smoothly, at least without going to the bottom. With a plenty of ballast, and a reasonable spread of canvass, their bark can never be capsized, but will, if at any time pressed too much upon one side, soon resume the perpendicular and mount over waves that threatened to overwhelm it, and in due time reach a calm and secure haven, where storms and tempests never come.

In our journey through life, it often happens that we meet with a yawning gulph or a foaming torrent, over which there are no other means of passing than upon a narrow plank or tottering log; in such cases nothing is of so much importance as an upright position and a firm undaunted step; he who trembles or crouches in this emergency is lost, he is sure to fall, and his fate is inevitable.

THE BEST MODE OF DYING.

The notions of mankind respecting the easiest and most "comfortable" way of shuffling off this mortal coil, are exceedingly various and contradictory. Some think drowning is the easiest mode; and there are not wanting those who profess they have tried it, who say "it is as easy as preaching!" that when they have once sunk to rise no more—when they are lying flat on their backs in the bottom of the ocean, river, or whatever body of water it may be—when breath hath departed and sight is gone out, and they are just taking their leave of sublunary things, they feel as happy as a prince on the day of his coronation, or a man on his wedding night—that a thousand pleasant and "delectable shapes" run sporting and dancing through the brain—that their ideas are most delightful and their sensations most exstatic—and in short that it is really worth while for a man to die now and then for the pure enjoyment of the thing.

Some think that freezing must be the most delectable mode of putting out the fire of life; and a paragraph is now going the rounds, which asserts and describes the incomparable pleasure of dying through the medium of frost. It is so cool and comfortable! And then one goes out of the world with such a charming numbness to all the "ills that flesh is heir to," at the same time that he carries with him a "stiff upper lip."

Others again think the better mode of shuffling off this mortal coil, is to put a coil about their necks; and those who hold this opinion seem to be the most numerous party, judging from the majority of suicides that depend upon a rope. Whether these think it the most ecstatic mode of dying, or whether, like Jack Ketch, they consider it the only "natural death," or whether in the third place, they adopt it as a means of raising them nearer to heaven, not having any direct communication from those who have fairly killed themselves, we cannot decide.

Some prefer a pistol—probably that they make a noise in the world at the time of their death. If "report shall no more be made of them," that have at least made a report of themselves at their going off. Some prefer the knife, some the dagger; but most the bowl—we mean the intoxicating bowl, which generally allows them the luxury of a two or three years death.

Females, rejecting all coarse, bloody, and disgusting modes of departing this life, prefer being squeezed to death. Encasing their fair bodies in a tight boddice until the soul case is too narrow for the soul, they had rather go off in the prime of life by stays than to stay behind and finally go off through the tottering footsteps of old age.

The ancients, as well as moderns, had various tastes in dying. Curtius leaped the yawning gulph armed cap a pie, and with a good horse under him. Brutus fell on his sword; Cassius ditto, and Cato the same. Seneca opened his veins and bled to death leisurely while enjoying the luxury of a warm bath. Cleopatra, the charming queen of Egypt, preferred dying by means of a venomous serpent or asp. And Sapho the poetess employed her feet in leaping from a huge rock into the sea.

But among all the various deaths by which mankind, either ancient or modern, have preferred to take themselves off, we do not know of any well authenticated case where the traveller has once passed the bourne of life, that he has ever returned to give an account of the particular delights of his exit. It is difficult, therefore, from any evidence to be at all relied on, so to compare notes as to be able to decide on the easiest, most judicious and comfortable way of departing this life.

As for those who pretend to pronounce by their own experience, in favor of freezing, drowning, or any other special mode, we take them to be little better than false knaves, who were never "clean dead" in all their lives; and we advise every body patiently to

"Wait the great teacher, Death,"

rather than give ear to the pernicious accounts of a set of voyagers who were never out of sight of this earthly land, and who are not to be relied on.

From the Southern Christian Herald.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF THE HUMAN BODY

Almost every reader of a newspaper has seen accounts of intemperate persons who have taken fire spontaneously, and been consumed, leaving nothing behind but a loathsome mass. Many have thought this incredible; and none are more disposed to disbelieve it than the intemperate; supposing, probably, that it was a tale invented to deter those who are habituated to this vice. Of the fact we have not the least doubt; nor do we believe that any one acquainted with the science of chemistry would for a moment believe such a thing impossible. Every one acquainted with the chemical composition of the human body, knows that it contains all the elementary substances necessary to the formation of the most inflammable gases. He knows, too, that some of these are formed while the body undergoes decomposition. Such is phosphorated hydrogen, taking fire as soon as it comes in contact with the common air, and producing the lights often seen about grave-yards, called Will o' the Wisp, or Jack with the Lanthern. The only question is, can any part of the human frame, while life exists, undergo the decomposition necessary to the production of any of the inflammable gases?

In a premium essay, entitled the Anatomy of Drunkenness, written by a physician in England, several cases of spontaneous combustion are mentioned, attested by indubitable evidence. An explanation of the phenomenon similar to the following is suggested by the writer. We would most sincerely advise every drunkard to buy the book and read it repeatedly. It will prove an effectual cure if any thing will.

"*Facts not to be disputed.*—It is well known by every chemist, that phosphorus, probably the most inflammable simple substance in nature, exists abundantly in the human body. Phosphoric acid, in combination with lime, forms human bones; it is also met with in other combinations in the fluids. Hydrogen, another highly inflammable element, enters largely into our mortal composition; when these two, hydrogen and phosphorus, are liberated by the decomposition that should take place after death, they unite, form phosphorated hydrogen gas, some varieties of which take fire and burn with a dense white light on coming in contact with atmospheric air. Hence, probably, some of the luminous appearances said to be noticed in charnel houses. Phosphoric ether, at once among the most volatile and inflammable compounds in nature, may be formed by digesting alcohol with phosphoric acid. It is sometimes produced in the living human body, the alcohol being taken into the stomach, passing unchanged into the circulation, and coming into contact with the phosphoric acid of the body, either in the solids or fluids. Hence the spontaneous combustion of human bodies not yet consigned to the last sad receptacle of corruption, but seized upon by the fires of an anticipated hell while moving among the living. To deny that there have been such cases because we have not seen them, is like denying the existence of cannibalism because we have not witnessed it in our own persons. The texture of the female body being softer and more easily decomposed than that of the male, may account for the phenomenon having occurred in that sex most frequently.

From the Boston Journal.

SILLIMAN'S GEOLOGICAL LECTURES.

VOLCANOES.

The lecture on Thursday evening related principally to the subject of volcanoes, and was particularly interesting. Mr. Silliman mentioned the different countries whose appearance denoted volcanic action, either recently or at some remote period of time. He mentioned Iceland, with its Hecla and its Geysers, which is highly volcanic. The Shetland, Orkney and Ferro Islands were based upon trap and basaltic rocks, probably of volcanic origin. The hot springs in England, occasioned by internal heat, shows that there is an igneous action beneath the surface of the earth, and which has given evidence of existence for 2000 years. These hot springs are also numerous along the foot of the Alps, and in many parts of this country. Mr. Silliman gave a brief sketch of the volcanic appearances in Europe and in Asia, and stated that it was now believed that volcanic action was the instrument of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape de Verds, St. Helena, Tristan D'Acunha, and the Isles in the Indian Ocean, particularly Bourbon, gave evidence that they were of volcanic origin. Also the large islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, &c. with the Phillipines, were evidently a continued range of volcanoes. The islands in the West Indies were also of volcanic basis; and South America is subject to earthquakes, which always attend and generally precede volcanoes. He spoke of the earthquakes at Carraccas, and of the recent eruption in the bay of Honduras—of the mountains of Quito and the whole chain of the Andes, which are capped with porphyry, trap and basalt, and supposed that there was no doubt that the whole range, from Terra del Fuego, or *Land of Fire*, was a continued range of volcanoes. He then alludes to the islands in the Pacific, all of which are volcanic; *the bed of that vast ocean probably resting on arches of fire*, the volcanoes being merely the *chimneys*, or the places of exit for the fire and smoke in the interior of the earth. The number of volcanoes known to be in actual existence is upwards of three hundred! In Mexico, in 1759, a region of country upwards of seventy miles in extent, rose by volcanic action several hundred feet, and a mountain was formed in the centre about one thousand seven hundred feet in height—which, fifty years afterwards, when Humboldt visited the spot, was found to be hot and smoking! Mr. Silliman described the eruptions at Vesuvius and Etna, and the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. He also spoke of Graham's Island, which was formed a few years since in the vicinity of Sicily by volcanic action—and rose from the bottom of the sea. It has now disappeared—and a dangerous shoal marks the spot. Mr. Silliman stated that in South America, in several instances, fishes were thrown out of the craters of volcanoes with other matter, supposed to have been the inhabitants of the vast lakes in the mountains.

Mr. Silliman conceived that the earth in the interior was in a state of igneous fusion. It is found on boring for Artesian wells, that the heat increases in regular ratio as we advance from the surface of the earth. This is also proved from the temperature of mines, &c. It has been computed that water will boil at the distance of two miles, and at the distance of two hundred miles the heat will be so intense that rocks will melt! The surface of the earth is therefore nothing but a crust of frozen lava! The earth was once probably a red hot ball, the surface of which is now congealed. Its figure, that of an oblate spheroid, shows that it was of a nature soft and yielding. The sun is now a red hot ball, and the dark spots in its surface may be the commencement of congelation. In the course of time the whole surface may become congealed, and the earth will be thus deprived of the source of external light and heat.

Mr. Silliman thought that the cause of internal fires might be owing to galvanic action, produced by the natural arrangement of metals and acids. By galvanic action a tremendous heat may be produced—granite and basalt having been in this way frequently put in a state of combustion. It is probable that the great magazine below is filled with combustible materials. The volcanoes are useful, and conducive to the safety of mankind, as they are vents for letting off the vast quantity of steam and gasses which are constantly accumulating in the bowels of the earth. If these orifices were sealed, the convulsions which would take place from time to time would be tremendous, and whole islands and continents would probably be overthrown and destroyed.

He thought that fissures in the earth might sometimes take place, through which the water of the ocean might penetrate, which would produce a reaction, and the water would be sent forth with great violence, and volcanoes be thus formed. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that volcanoes are frequently found in a continued line—as if originating from this or a similar cause. Mr. Silliman alluded to the facility with which the earth could be destroyed by the mutual action of volcanic fires. It would then become red hot, and could be renovated and fitted for the residence of a more exalted race of beings.

Mr. Silliman then, in some argumentative and truly eloquent remarks, undertook to prove the consistency of these geological facts with the account of the creation as given in the Holy Scriptures: and he showed that although a partial knowledge of a Great First Cause, as exhibited in his works, may lead to scepticism—yet a thorough knowledge of the subject will change the whole aspect of the argument, and change the weapon of the Infidel into "the shield of Truth."

FASHION.

Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or choaks us with tight handkerchiefs, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing; she makes people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait on one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless.

She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home; eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasure, and interrups our business.

She compels the people to dress gaily—whether upon their own property or that of others, whether agreeably to the word of God, or the dictates of pride.

She ruins health and produces sickness—destroys life and occasions premature death.

She makes foolish parents, invalids of children, and servants of us all.

She is a tormentor of conscience, despoiler of morality, an enemy to religion, and no one can be her companion and enjoy either.

She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning—and yet husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters and servants, black and white voluntarily have become her servants and slaves, and vie with one another to see who shall be most obsequious.

Sadness.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak and the iron hearted. At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. Again a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell, overshadowing the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still, it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and, like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

Embryo Whales, when discovered in their earliest fœtal state, are about seventeen inches long, and of a whitish color. The cubs when born are black, and vary from ten to fourteen, or according to Cuvier even twenty feet long. Generally only one cub is produced, occasionally two, but never more. When the female suckles she throws herself on one side on the surface of the water, and the cub attaches itself to her breast. They continue sucklings for a year, during which time they are named shortheads by the sailors, and yield about fifty barrels of blubber. At two years they are called stunts, and thrive but little when weaned, scarcely affording more than twenty barrels. After this period they are called scull fish, and their age is wholly unknown. *Mag. Nat. History.*

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

TWO good hands can find constant employ at the Boot and Shoemaking business on application to the subscriber. The Raleigh wages will be given

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

April 30 69

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SALISBURY ACADEMY.

FIFTH CLASS, FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Murfreesborough, Hertford co. on Friday the 22d of May,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $6000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
8 Prizes of	1,000	is	8,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000
100 Prizes of	100	is	10,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
116 Prizes of	30	is	3,480
201 Prizes of	20	is	4,020
300 Prizes of	15	is	4,500
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18,868 Prizes, amounting to			$180,000

*** All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . .	$4
Halves, ...	2
Quarters, ...	1

☞ Tickets to be had of

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent,*

HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

May 1 69